A

REVIEW

OFTHE

STATE

OF THE

ENGLISH NATION

Thursday, September 5. 1706.

Observ'd in my last, how Europe is apprehensive of new Conflagrations, and the Judgments of Heven, for without doubt War is a Judgment, seem rather to threaten her with Encrease, than any Deliverance.

I cannot but spare a few Thoughts upon this Head; The Imede, we are told, unable to reduce by Force that vigilant and indefatigable Prince the King of Poland, are at last resolv'd to enter Saxony; and rather than not compass their ambitious Bads, for I can call it no better, will now lay wast a flourishing and populous, as well as Protestant Country.

'Tis hard, the separte Interests of Nations are such, that the Considerations of Religion, and the Injury to, and weakning of its Interest in the World have no Weight, when the Feuds of War prompt

Men of Power to pursue their Advantages. Hitherto, I doubt the strong Mediation both of England and Holland, with the King of Sweden, has not been able to prevail with him to set Bounds to his Proceedings; and as the Case has been remote, they have us'd no other Methods with him, tho his carrying on his Polish War, I believe, has in it self been many ways very much to the Prejudice of the Confederacy now on Foot.

Whether they will fland fill, and fee the Swede advance to the Heart of Germany, fee them reduce the most flourishing Electorate of Saxony, and put themselves thereby into a Posture to turn the Scale of Europe, when they please, I cannot determine; If I might be allow'd to speak my Thoughts, I cannot think it can be safe for any Part of the Confederates.

The

The King of Prussa would see himself surrounded, the Dane would find himself concern'd, the whole Circle of the Lawer Saxony would have reason to dread the Neighbourhood of the Sauedes, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel cannot be easie, the Princes of Lunenburgh are particularly concern'd to extinguish a Flame, which if it burns on, must endanger their Frontiers, and embroil them with a Neighbour too potent to quarrel with.

I will not fay the Swedes are Confederate with France in this, but I may fay, he cannot ferge the French Laterest more; for if he is embroal'd with the Northern Princes, the Troops of those Princes must necessarily be recall'd out of the Confederate Service

to defend their Neighbours.

Had the English and Dutch thought fit to have abandon'd this young Heroe at his first Entrance upon the Stage of Honour, he had been crush'd in his Beginning, and the Pole and the Dane-in Conjunction had crippled his Power ---- And had not Her Majesty laid Her Hand upon this Affair, and sometime since prevented some Neighbouring Powers falling upon him, he had before now been call d off to other Work than invading his Neighbours. Whether his Requital be suitable to the Treatment he has met with from England, I will not conclude; but I think, I may fay without Vanity, it has always been in Her Majefty's Power to let that Prince know, That Her Friendship was of too great Value to be negletted.

I know, it has been alledg'd that the Swedes fought the Cause of God, and punish'd the Apostacy and Injustice of the Polish King, and that they were Defenders of the Protefant Religion, and would establish it in

Foland.

I refer such Advocates for this Cause to the Treaty concluded between the Swedes, and their new King Stanislams, wherein, if we have the Conditions right, we find the Protestants wholly abandon'd, and given up, and not the least Article relating to Religion entred upon in that Treaty.

But, pray, Gentlemen, What Part of the Caufe of God, what Care of the Protestant Juterest can carry them into Saxony? Will they plant the Protestant Religion in Saxony?

Will they pull down Antichrift and Idolatry there? Have the Saxons chang'd their Reliegion? Are they not already zealous Protestants? Was it not the first Country in that Part of the World that embrac'd this Reformation? Was not their Prince the first that shelter'd Lutber, and defended him against the Cruelty and Persecution of the Roman Clergy?

Again; Was not the Elector of Saxony, the first Founder of the famous League that restord Germany to her Liberty, and secur'd all the Protestant Powers under the Conduct of Gustavus Adolphus?—— That joyn'd his Army, and sought the terrible Battle of Leipsick never match'd yet, either for its Fury in Fight, Compleatness of Victory, and prodigious Consequences, no

not by Blenbeim or Ramellies?

These are the People, and this the Country, we are told, the Swedes are now going to fall upon; prefuming, I supppose, that the Princes of Europe cannot spare time nor Hands to relieve them, in which I doubt not but they will be miffaken; and tho' it will be a War we shall be very forry to see begun, wherein Protestants shall draw their victorious Swords one against another, and thereby give Breath to the great Enemy, whom now they have at an Advantage: Yet the Fault, and I hope the Punishment must lie on the Agressor ; I do not direct, nor fuggest any thing, but this I hope will be allow'd me; that if the Swede shall attempt to invade the Electorate of Saxony, I hope, all the Protestant Powers of Europe will be mov'd to take that People to their Protection, and prevent not only their Destruction, but to keep any Power from a Capacity of giving a new Turn to the present Affairs of Europe.

The Swedes are at present Remote, and if the French and they were both united, I see no great Harm they could do us more than by a Diversion, which indeed they have done already: But if the Swedes reduce Poland, and get Possession of Saxony, I do not say, they will do it; but they will be both near enough and strong enough to tell you, when you have beaten the French enough, and when you shall beat them no

morc:

It will be in their Power to keep employ'd the Kings of Prussia and Denmark, with the Princes of Lunenburgh and Saxony, that you shall have no Help from them; The Emperor, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Elector Palatine may be calling out to you for Help, and whenever they please, they shall reinstate the Elector of Bavaria,

they shall reinstate the Elector of Bavaria,
What if the Security were ten times
greater than it is, that they will not attempt it, that they will not come into the
French Interests or French Councils; I appeal to all the wise Statesmen of this Age,
whether it can be Prudence in the Powers
concern'd to let it come into any Man's

Power to do it, if he will?

What occasion has Europe to lie so much at any Princes Mercy? What reason to permit any Prince to be able to say, he could do so and so? Shall the Safety of Europe, and the Success of the present War be put to a Hazard, when there is no need for it? Shall we trust the Ambition of the pest Prince in the World with such an Opportunity? I hope, I have no reason to sear they will do so; and certainly if the Swedes make such an Attempt, they must either be infatuated, or believe all the Protestant Powers of Europe are unable to restrain them, or assessments.

Let therefore the Invalion be attempted by who it will, I do not (ay, the Swedes are the Actors of it; but this I may renture to (ay, 'twill' be a hard Task to make the World believe tis an Invalion of any body elfe; and the attempting to cover it, seems doing a Dishonour to the Swedes, as if they were going about something they

were asham'd to own.

I cannot periwade my feit but the King of Sweden will be well addis d, before he attempts such a thing, and doubtless will liften to the powerful Remonstrances of the rest of the Protestant Powers of Europe, and consider the dreadful Consiagration that must follow such a new Breach; for without doubt it must be a Breach, and if Lam not more Phlegmatick than I should be, it will have such Effects, if it happens at this Juncture, as will give a new Face to the Affairs of Europe.

I confels, I see nothing but the Interpofition of some remote Accident, such as this, or such as the Eungarians proving visionious, or such as the taking Turin, that can retreive the French Affairs; and I should be very forry to have any occasion to lament, that Protestant Powers should save Popish Tyranny from a Fall so remarkable.

as what feems now inevitable.

It has often been remark'd in History, and not without just Regret; that the Diffention and private Jarrs of the Christian Princes open'd the Door to the Greatness of Mahametan Power, and let the Turks into Europe; if that be true, how many flourishing Nations has that unhappy Mischief destroy'd, and how are their Posterity embrac'd in the Arms of Heathenism and Barbarity, a Consideration worth the Notice of the Protestant Princes of Europe; whose Power, as established by the Conquests of their Glorious Monarchs, Gustavus Adolphus, King William and Queen Anne, can never be destroy'd, but by their Want of Union and Understanding one among another?

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